Practical Drapery Cutting and Designing

BY

J. C. JARKINS

THE ONLY BOOK PRINTED GIVING ACTUAL MEASUREMENTS FOR DIFFERENT SIZE DRAPERIES

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Practical . . . . . .

Drapery Cutting and Designing

Giving actual measurements of festoons for many different sizes of draperies with

FULL PARTICULARS ON HOW TO HANG.

ILLUSTRATED

With half-tone engravings and pen and ink sketches, including half-tone engravings of store windows trimmed with merchandise, etc.

24159

By JAMES CLARK LARKINS.

Minneapol

[COPYRIGHTED 1897.]

Yours truly
J. C. Larkins

THIS book is written for inexperienced drapers, and the designs are simple, although, if made of rich materials, with beautiful combinations of colors, they will be as pretty as most any family would wish.

Door draperies are more in demand than anything else, and most of the inexperienced drapers are at a loss to understand just what is needed for such places, and, while there are many books which pretend to teach the inexperienced how to drape curtains and draw sketches, there are very few, if any, that give the actual measurements of festoons, etc. Most of the books have very elaborate designs on this work, but, if the reader will notice, they are out of reach of the general run of well-to-do families, and, not only that, but they all run mostly on window arrangements, while door draperies are more in demand, therefore, I submit half-tone engravings on door draperies, although each and every one will be suitable, if correctly arranged, for window, door and bed draperies, including cozy corners.

The success which I have had in cutting and hanging draperies has been such as to justify publishing this book, which is, I believe, the only one of its kind on the market.

To cut and hang draperies with well considered plans, knowing just what you want to do, and how to do it, is a pleasure indeed.

While one design of drapery is suitable for many places, remember it is not suitable for all places. In our modern homes of to-day there are many places which require special designs, different from the beaten path, and, to be able to do this is what I am trying to teach to the best of my ability.

The draper should use great care and not design and hang draperies which are not in keeping with the surroundings, both in color and design.

All salesmen in Drapery Departments should be able to draw designs and give estimates on drapery work.

Drapery Department,

Showing windows draped the same as in the house. By this means people can get a better idea of what they want.

Draper's Workroom,

Showing sliding pole. This pole can be set to any measurement to test draperies before hanging permanently.

With the exception of draperies which are draped without being cut, the measurements of the different festoons, etc., in this book will, when correctly arranged, make any design the reader may select. Use good taste, judgment and perseverance, and you will accomplish this without much trouble.

With these figures, etc., in this book I have made all these draperies as shown in half-tone engravings.

CROSSED CURTAINS.

The effect of crossed curtains is pretty and unique, but the crossing is neither appropriate nor beautiful unless applied to light, filmy stuffs. The materials used for crossed curtains must not be stiffened. They must come from the laundry as soft and as pliable as from the loom, otherwise the effect is very bad.

The ruffle must be very full and deep in order to look well, as in cut on opposite page.

A Study in Drapery.

Read opposite page.

READ THIS.

Do not go to measure for drapery work without the proper things with which to do so. Do not trust to your memory. Put it down in figures and writing, because you are liable to forget the most simple, yet important, thing.

Do not forget your tools after finishing your job. Have a certain number, and count them in your tool bag before going away.

Do not forget to have work finished when promised, unless impossible to do so, and, in that case, inform your customers.

When your customer knows what he wants, do not tell him he wants something else. On the other hand, if people want your opinion, tell them just what you think.

Do not be ashamed to acknowledge a mistake. Tell the truth.

If you have only enough goods for a drapery, see that you are right before cutting.

If people compliment you on your work, do not imagine you are the only draper in town, because you may be mistaken.

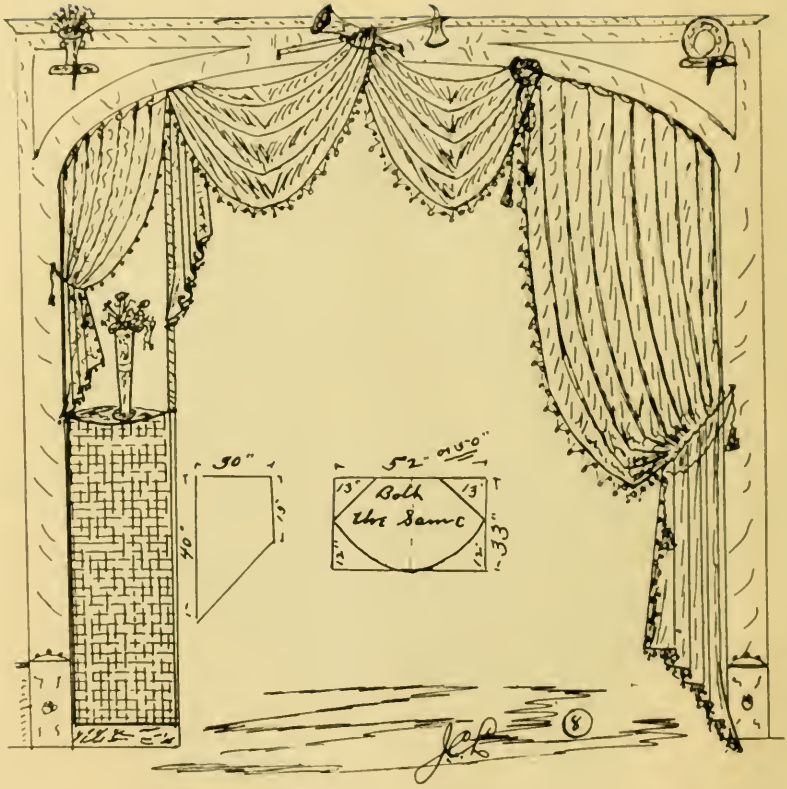
Arch Drapery,

Showing grill wood work in left hand corner with long curtain to floor. Two festoons on other side with small cascade on left, and curtain reaching part way down on the right. Festoons raised and put through canopy ring.

China silk for drapery lined with sateen.

Lady's Dress Box,

With canopy overdrape, showing mantel fastened on sill of small window. Box made of rough pine boards, covered with same material as drapery. Give box two coats of thick paint before covering to keep insects out.

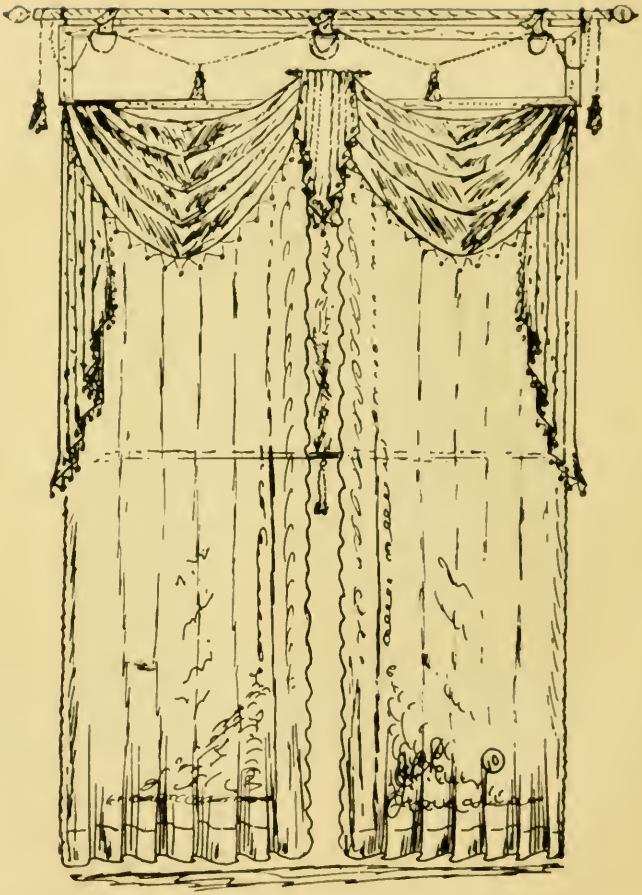


Oval Arch Drapery.

The above measurements suitable for arch from 6 feet to 8 feet 6 inches wide.

Wall Tapestry and Oil Painting,

With Valour overdrapery, draped with two pieces of fifty inch goods.

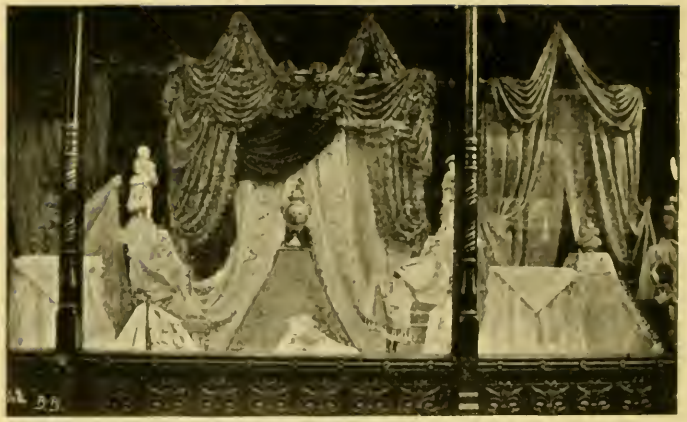


Frame covered with plain material, buckled to pull. Drapery fastened to frame over lace curtain.

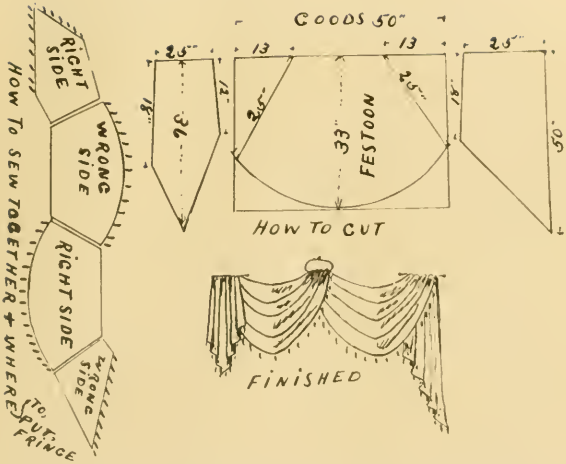
Irish Point lace on side windows and Pt. Esprit lace in center, with silk over drapery, using one-half width of fifty inch goods.

Interiors.

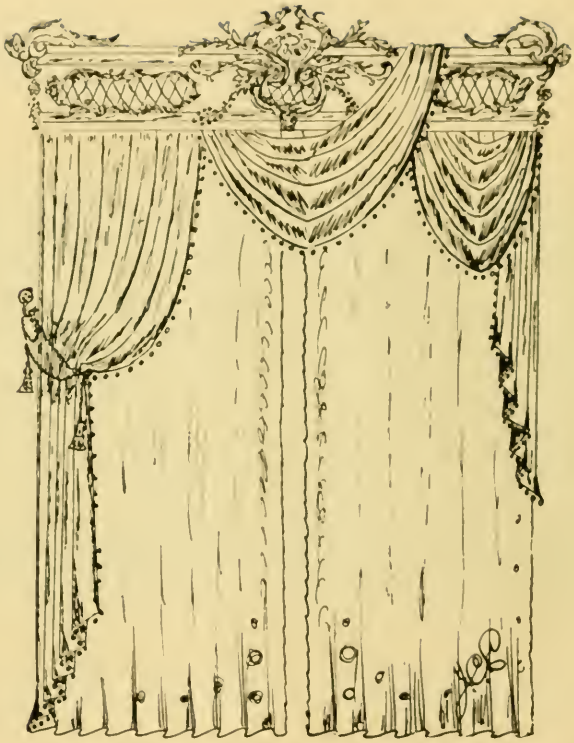
Interior decoration has grown to be one of the most important branches of trade in all cities. It demands an intimate knowledge of art in combining colors, adapting designs to the various styles of architecture, and skill in arranging draperies, and, foremost of all, a cultivated taste in making original sketches and drawings which are pleasing to the eye.



Window display of draperies and lace curtains.



These festoons and cascades, when cut by these measurements and pleated, will reach twenty-four inches. If for a door six feet wide, cut three and put together as shown in cut.



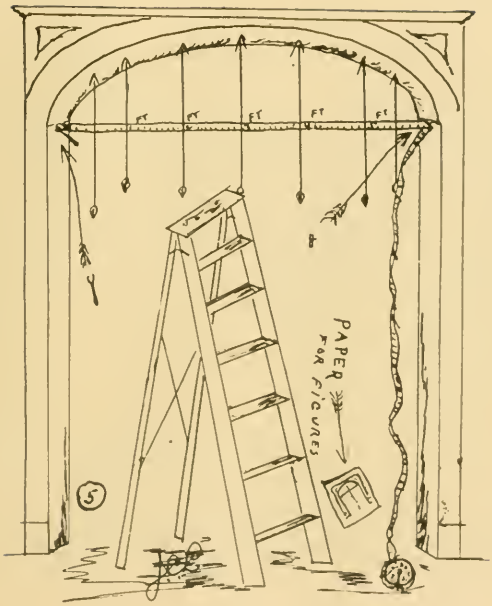
Window cornice, showing cut drapery and lace curtains.

Parlor,

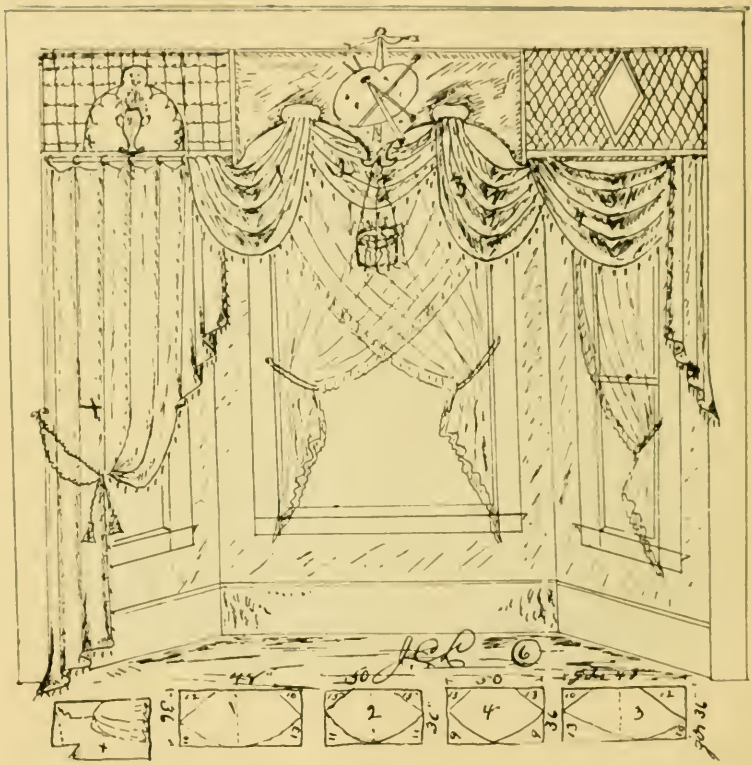
Showing cozy corner and rope curtains.

Door between Parlors.

Showing grill or wood-work half way up on side and across top. Heavy tapestry for side curtain, and China silk for overdrapery.



Cut, showing how to measure oval arch. Stretch tape measure as in design, with thum tack and steel fork; then measure for about six inches with plummet (a weighted line.) Have paper with diagram as nearly as possible like the place you are to measure, to put figures on.



Drapery across bay window. Cut by these measures will be suitable for many places, if correctly arranged. Pt. Esprit lace curtains in windows.

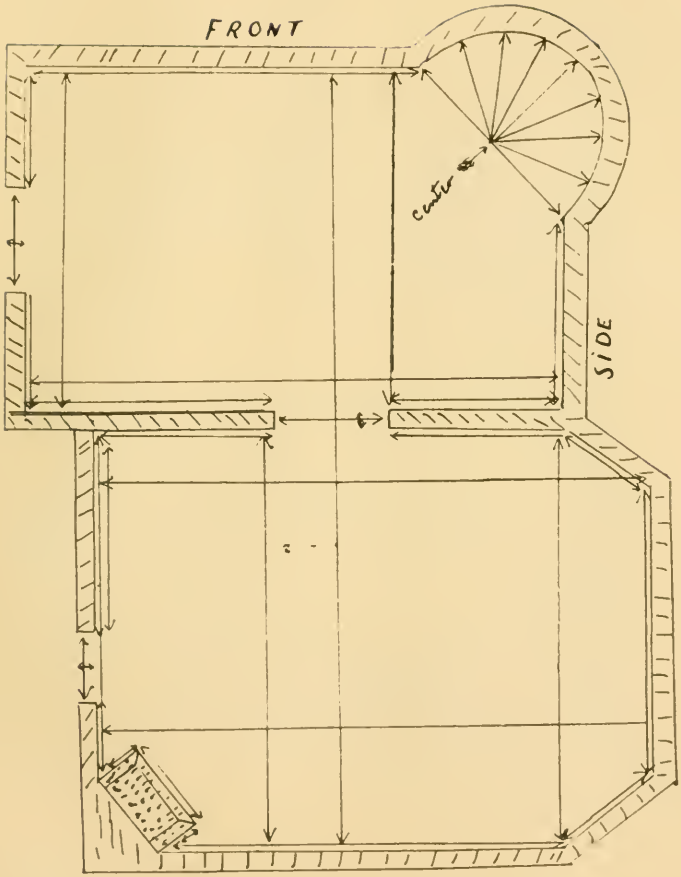
Bed Drapery.

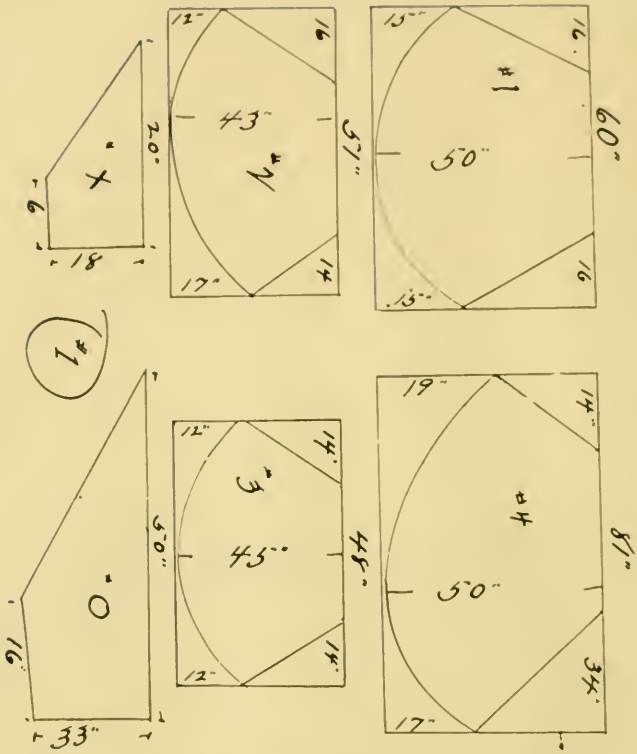
Showing one width fifty inch tapestry pleated in back. Frame covered with same material, draped with half width of fifty inch goods. Lace curtains on side, and reaching behind curtain in back.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR CARPETS, ETC.

To measure for carpets, etc., it is not necessary to have diagram drawn to a scale, as the figures will show for themselves. Draw diagram as shown in cut, or as nearly as possible like the house you are to measure, showing all irregular parts, partitions, fire-places, etc., and measure as in cut.

To measure circular windows, draw a line across window as in diagram. Find center and measure every twelve inches, or less around circle. Then fasten tape on center and measure to every twelve inch mark, as in cut. If this plan is carried out, and measurements taken correctly, there will be no trouble in laying out and cutting carpets, etc.


FRONT
center
SIDE



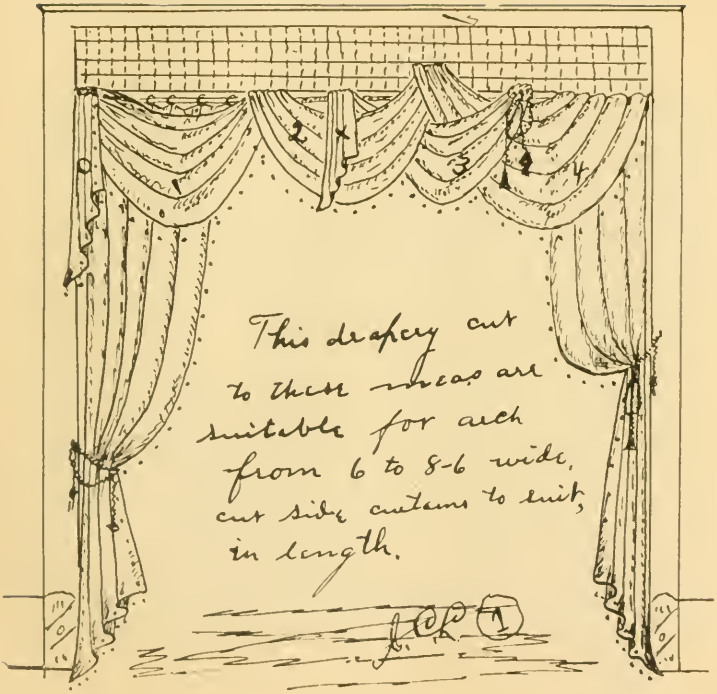
#4 Is festoon I am plaiting in work room scene

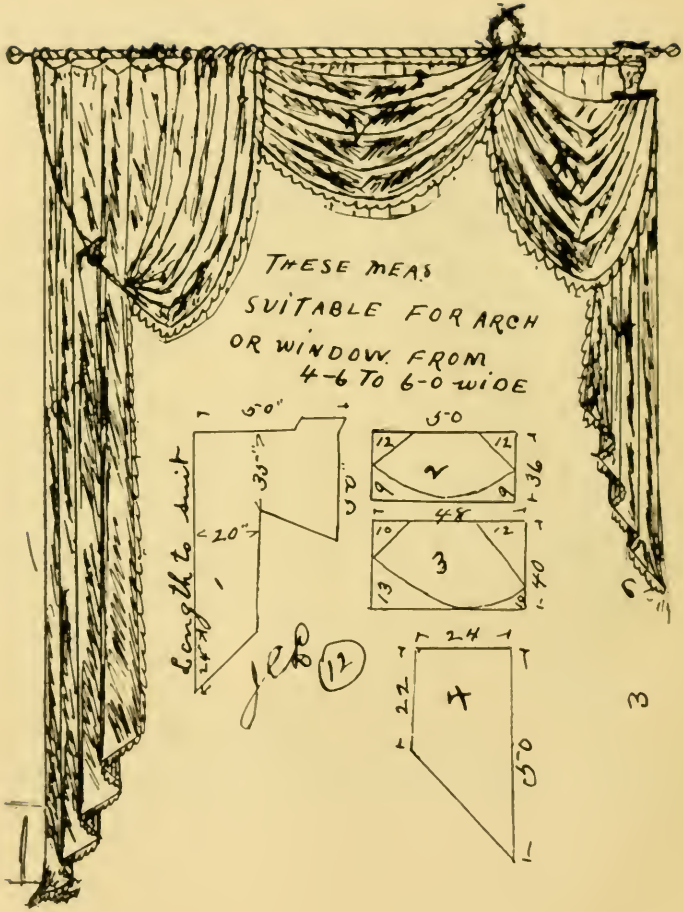
If any of the readers of this book should wish an actual photograph, size 8 x 10 inches, of any of these pictures, they can get the same by giving number of page and sending $1.00.

Address J. C. LARKINS,

2425 Columbus Avenue,

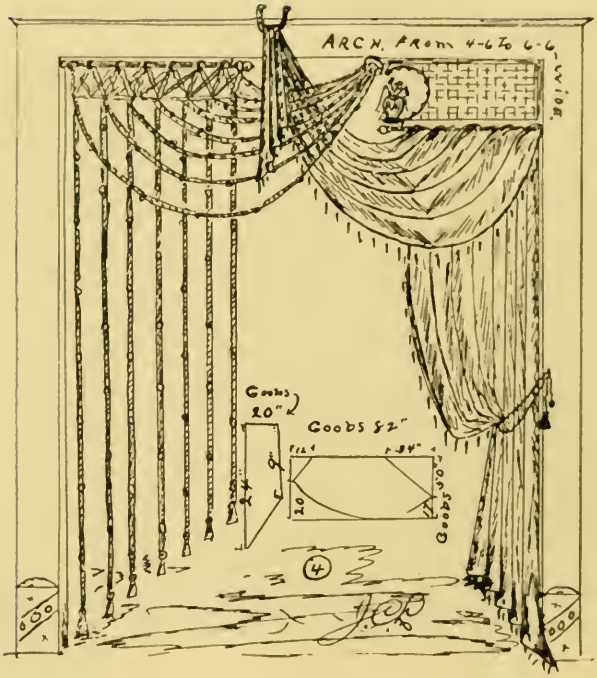
Minneapolis, Minn.


This drapery cut
to these moreas are
suitable for arch
from 6 to 8-6 wide,
cut side curtains to suit,
in length.


THESE MEAS
SUITABLE FOR ARCH
OR WINDOW FROM
4-6 TO 6-0 WIDE
5-0"
35"
5-0"
20"
Length to suit
1
24
5-0
12
12
9
9
36
2
48
10
12
13
40
3
24
22
4
5-0
12
3

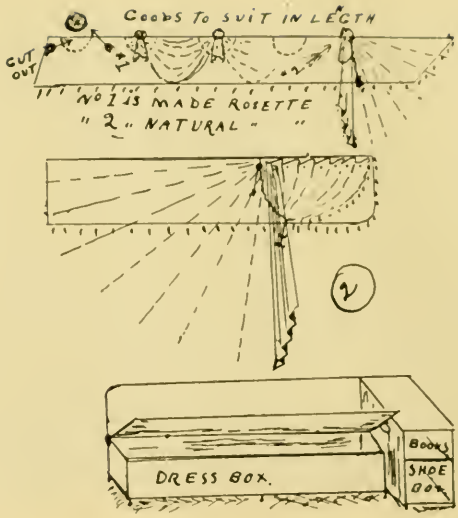
There is nothing more beautiful than a pair of straight portiers, as in this picture. Although this pair of curtains is hung over a narrow door three feet wide, the effect is as though it was a wide arch-way.

In hanging this style of curtain to a wide door, the curtain must go on inside of casing, as on page 50.


ARCH. FROM 4-6 TO 6-6 WIDE.
Goods 20"
Goods 82"
24"
9"
20
4

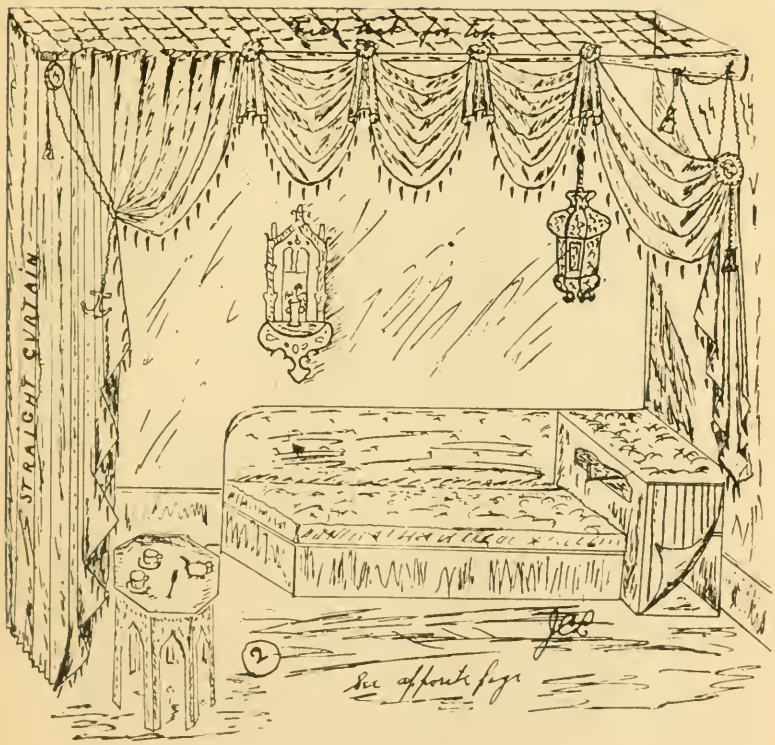
From Parlor to Hall.

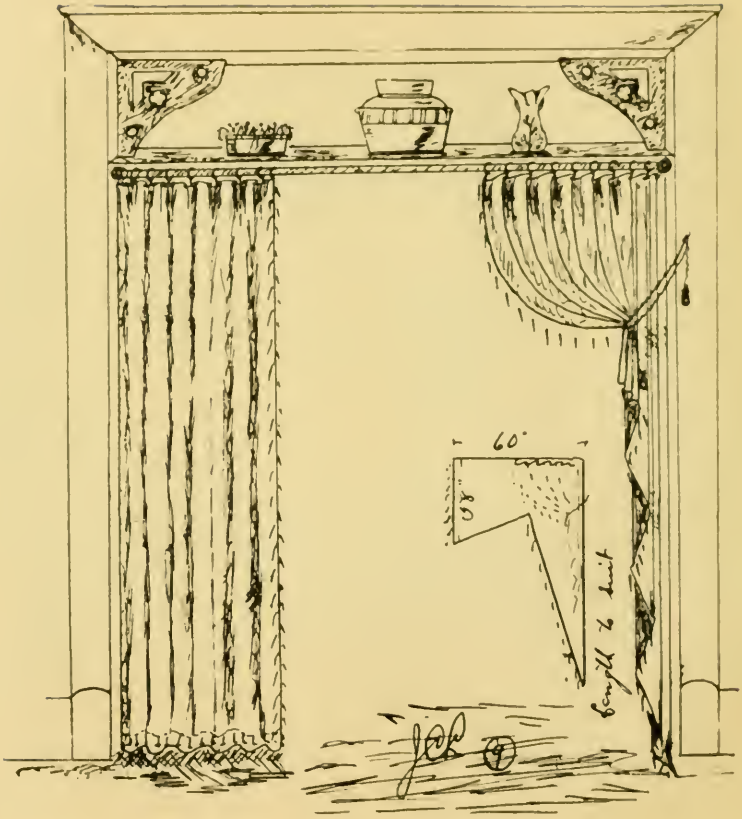
Made of fifty inch tapestry with grill, or wood work, at top of door. For an ordinary door from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet wide, refer to festoons, page 16.



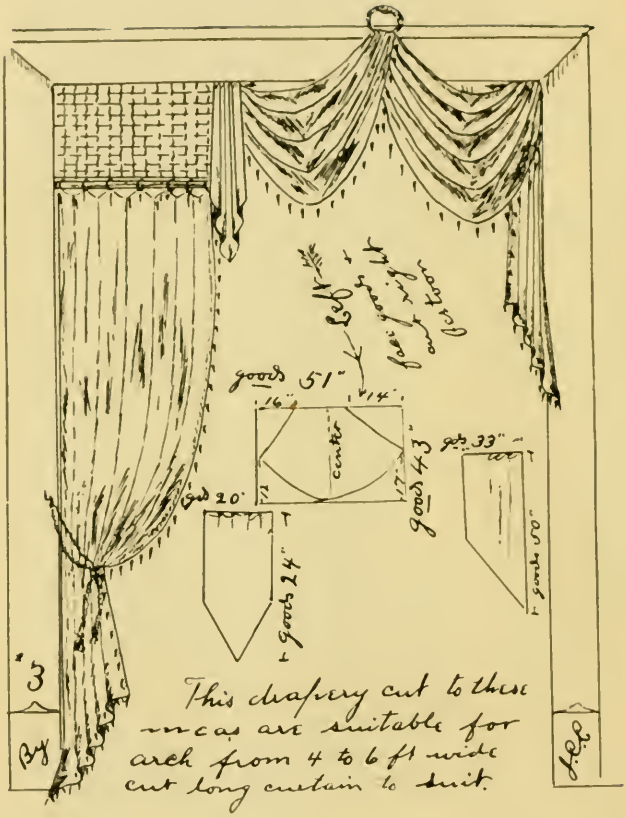
Cozy Corner or Retreat,

Can be finished without much expense. The picture explains itself, although it is not necessary to cut festoons as in sketch, for with a little practice, it can be draped to look the same as in design.


STRAIGHT CURTAIN
2
See after page


60"
Length to hint

Execution of the thirty-eight Sioux Indians at Mankato, Minn., Dec. 26th, 1862.

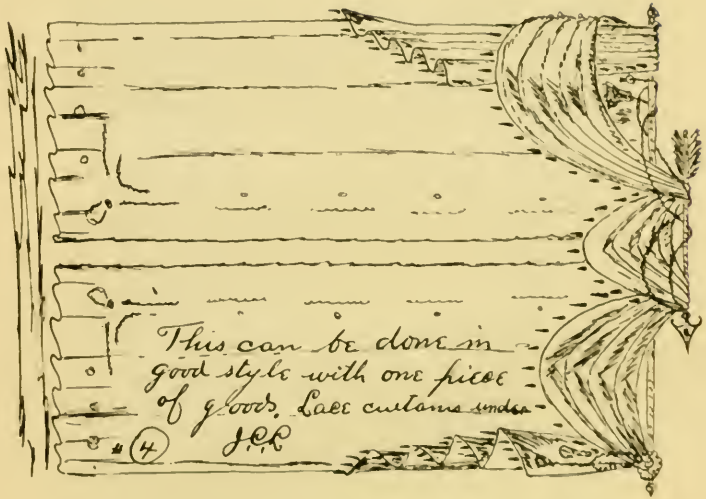


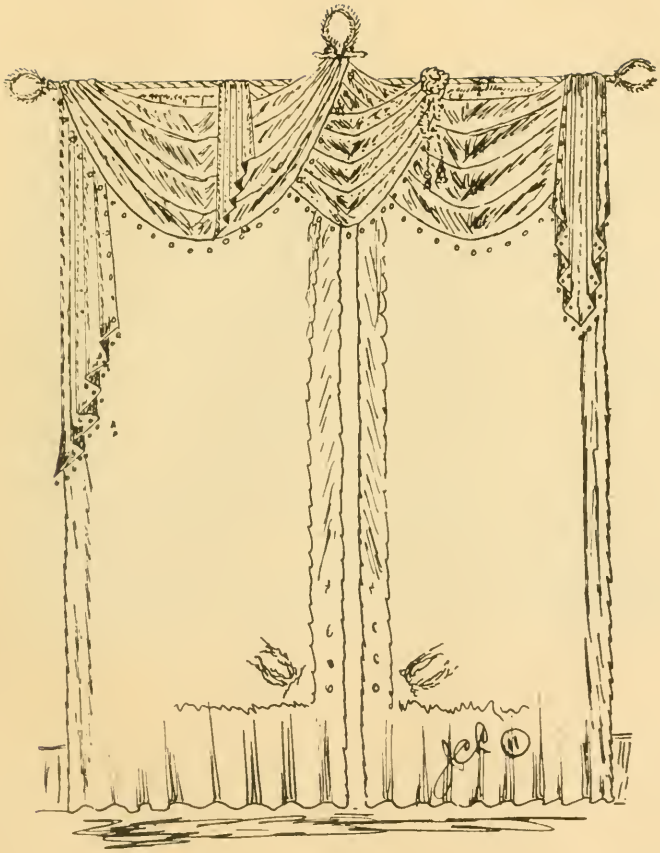
The design of festoon is a little out of proportion to my figures. Pay no attention to it, but cut by figures only.

Special Designs for Odd Places.

Price, $1.00.

If the reader wishes suitable designs for odd places, and will send picture or drawings of place, with measurements, I will send, prepaid, a pattern and design with full instructions and particulars for hanging.


This can be done in
good style with one piece
of goods. Lace curtains under
(4) J.C.L

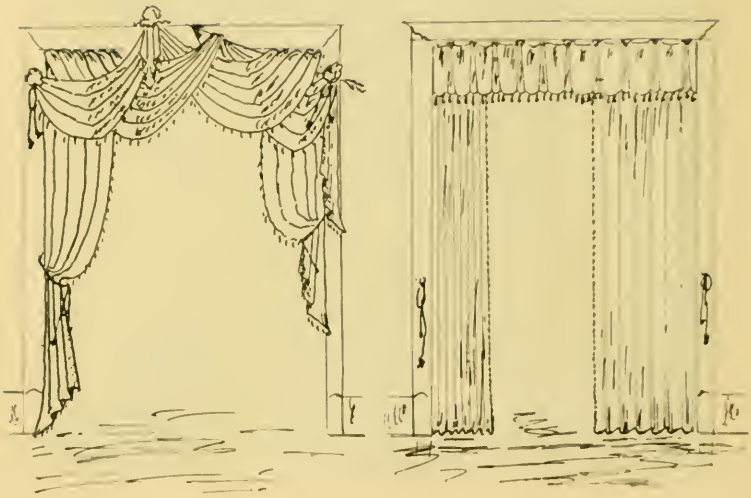


This drapery, suitable for door or over lace curtains, with center festoon and cascade of contrasting colors, or combination of rose and green.

Upholstered furniture can be kept free from moths by taking the furniture outside about once a month and beating it thoroughly with strips of ticking about an inch wide attached to a piece of broom handle. Should one hit the wood hard with this it will not mar it, while the regular rattan and wire beaters mar more parlor frames, ruin more covers and break up more inside filling than a dozen children could do. The main reason we have moths is we are always going to beat out our upholstery furniture, but rarely get around to it. Clothing, including furs, to be stored in the wardrobe during the summer can be kept entirely exempt from attack if put into new flour sacks, linen sacks, or anything of that nature, and tightly tied so that a moth cannot enter at the mouth. Chests serve the same purpose when tight enough to prevent the moths from entering.—*Upholster.*

Wide Arch Drapery,

Showing side curtain with three festoons raised and put through grill wood work. Cascade on left side, and short cascade on festoon next to long curtain.



Complicated Festoon, Door or Window Drapery.

This drapery is most beautiful made of plain Valour with contrasting fringe and corded tassels. Straight portiers made just to clear the floor, and hung on traverse rings, with pleated Valance on both sides of door so as to hide pole and rings.

Bed Drapery.

Straight curtains in back, very full, with rod at top and bottom. Side curtains with canopy overdrape, held up in center by Cupid brass ornament. Bolster instead of pillows, covered with same material. Bolster made of pasteboard. Bedspread plain on top with ruffle Valance to floor,—very full in order to look well.

Lady's dresser made of kitchen table, covered with muslin with canopy supported in back by wood frame, with round mirror hung in center.

Straight pair of portiers hung on traverse rings just to floor.

Circular Window Drapery.

Held up in center by lion's head ornament. One pair of lace curtains in center window. Half pair on either side window. Window draperies should be lined and interlined in order to keep the light from showing through and spoiling design of goods.

PROTECTION.

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Engravers.

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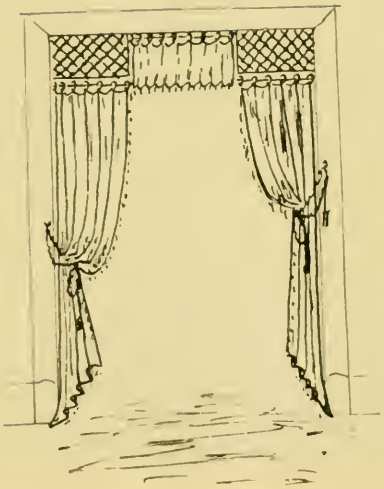
Boston Block, Minneapolis.
320 Wabasha St., St. Paul.

High Grade
Illustrations in Wood,
Half-tone and Line.

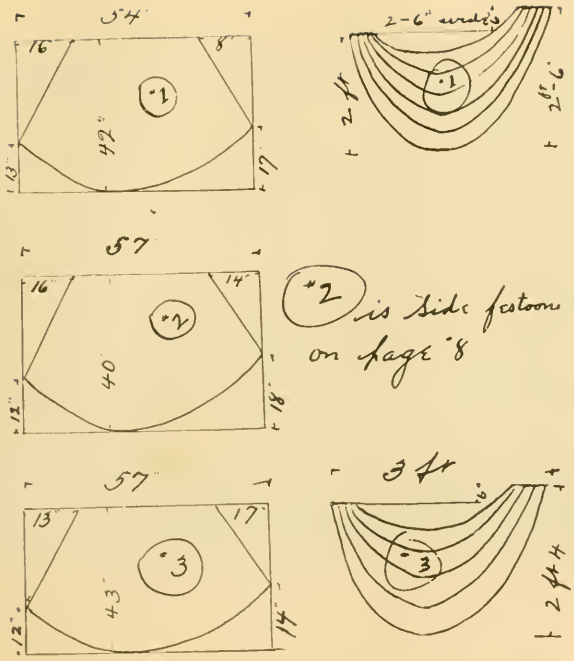
Telephone Connections.

Door looking from back parlor to dining room showing single rope curtain on left side and silk festoon drapery on the other.



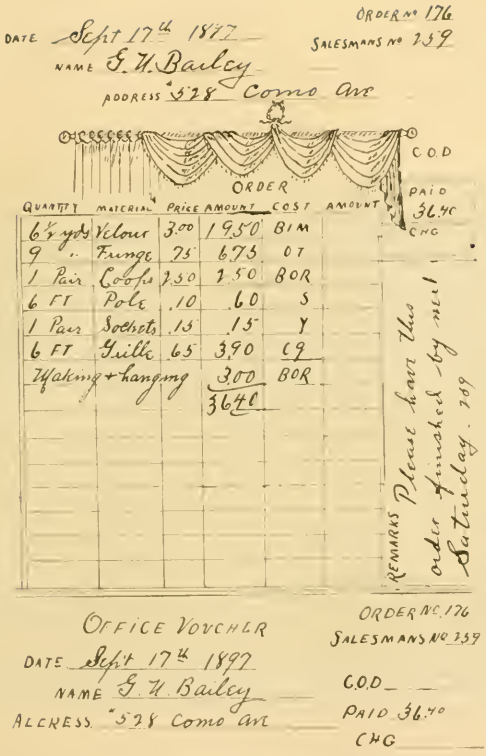
Double Door Drapery.

Grill work on sides with box-pleated Valance in center. Lady's dress box with canopy overdrape; center held up by ring in ceiling, and sides with poles as in drawing.


54
16
8
42"
13"
17
2-6" wide's
2 ft
2 ft-6"
57
16
14
40
12"
18"
#2 is Side festoon on page 8
57
13
17
43
12"
14"
3 ft
2 ft 4

See page 65.

Drapery Department show window, showing cut drapery, drapery goods and lace curtains.



ORDER No 176
DATE Sept 17th 1897
SALESMANS No 259
NAME G. H. Bailey
ADDRESS 528 Como Ave

ORDER

C.O.D
PAID 36.40
CHG

QUANTITY	MATERIAL	PRICE	AMOUNT	COST	AMOUNT
6½ yds	Velour	3.00	19.50	BIM	
9 "	Fringe	.75	6.75	OT	
1 Pair	Coops	2.50	2.50	BOR	
6 FT	Pole	.10	.60	S	
1 Pair	Sockets	.15	.15	Y	
6 FT	Grille	.65	3.90	CG	
Making + hanging			3.00	BOR	
			36.40		

REMARKS Please have this order finished by next Saturday. 259

OFFICE VOUCHER
ORDER No 176
SALESMANS No 259
DATE Sept 17th 1897
NAME G. H. Bailey
ADDRESS 528 Como Ave
C.O.D
PAID 36.40
CHG

This cut gives the reader a very good idea of a drapery order. It represents an order filled as when drapery cutter finishes his job, showing place for cost marks. Putting down cost of goods, etc., is a very important thing, because it can be referred to at any time in case of a mistake, and, on the other hand, it enables the draper to figure and see how much is made on certain jobs.

Parties wishing to purchase orders of this style in proper size and to get prices per one thousand, address

J. C. LARKINS,
2425 Columbus Avenue,
Minnaapolis, Minn.

Three festoon drapery over arch looking into round bay window, and going through canopy ring at top of casing, with cascades on sides.

Parlor to Back Parlor.

Grill, or fret wood work, at top of door, with straight curtains on sides. One festoon in center, with two cascades, as in half-tone engraving.

INTERIORS in this Book
made by

TAYLOR & NORSTROM,

Commercial

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Specialists in Flash Light
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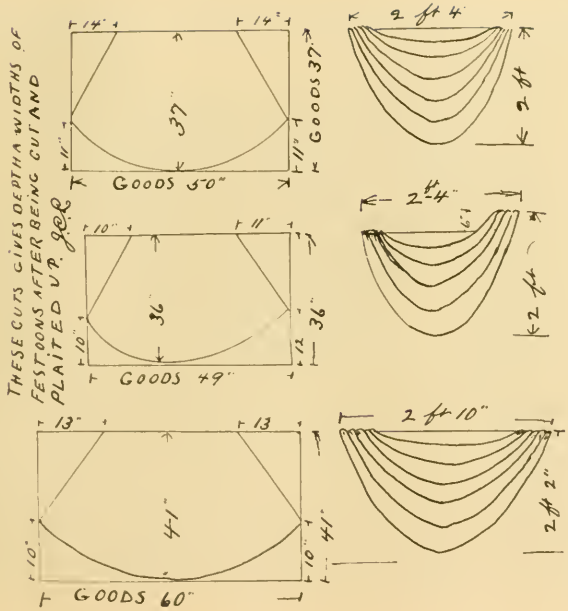
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MINNEHAHA FALLS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Drapery from parlor to dining room, showing straight curtain on side with two festoons and cascade. Festoons raised six inches with canopy ring.

Drapery from parlor to hall, showing straight curtain on sides,—the one to the right reaching to the floor. The one to the left part way down. One festoon in center with rosette on one side, and double cascade on the other, raised as in cut.



These cuts show depth and width of festoons, after being cut and pleated. They will vary a few inches either way in width if necessary. See page 65.

No. 1 is cascade. No. 2 is end of festoon, sewed to cascade. No. 3 shows needle and thread, with goods pleated in small pleats, ready to sew on other festoon.

FESTOONS.

On pages 55 and 63 I present to the reader a few cuts, showing how to cut festoons and their sizes after being pleated in the proper way. This is done more to teach the inexperienced how to cut draperies, than anything else. For instance, if you wanted to make a drapery as in half-tone engraving on page 37, it is raised in center and put through grill work, with long, straight curtain to floor on left side, and cascade part way down on right side. To do this for door 6 feet wide and 8 feet high, grill work 1 foot deep, making door 7 feet high; take center festoon on page 54,—which is the left festoon,—face goods and cut right, pleat and sew together, as in half-tone engraving, then cut 30 inches from piece of goods 50 inches wide and cut cascade sidewise of goods, making it about 4 feet long. By using festoons as per figures, many different designs can be made, and, if the reader wishes wider or deeper festoons, cut them from larger pieces of goods, and hang on sliding pole so as to test them, as in work room scene on page 7.

COLORS WHICH CONTRAST AND HARMONIZE.

The effect of two or more different tints in draperies and interior decorations is to obtain relief by variety, and yet, two shades brought thus in contrast, should harmonize, if not, the beauty is lessened. For instance, a drapery of blue material would not look well with green fringe, and, for that reason, I present the reader with a few of the most beautiful combinations for drapery work.

Drapery.	Fringe and Loops.	Lining, (if used).
Light Rose,	Pale Green with Rose and Ecru,	Light Green.
Deep Rose,	Light Gold and Ecru,	Nile Green.
Light Terra Cotta,	Nile Green and Ecru,	Tan or Ecru.
Apple Green,	Pink and Green,	Ecru or Lt. Pink.
Light Blue,	Pink, Light Gold and Tan,	Pink.
Chestnut,	Gold and Ivory,	Nile Green.
Deep Rose,	Nile Green, Gold and Tan,	Deep Green.
Apple Green,	Ivory and Tan,	Light Rose.
Silver Gray,	Old Gold,	Ivory.
Light Green,	Gold Ivory and Tan,	Purple.
Chestnut,	Nile Green,	Tan.
Pink,	Gold and Blue,	Light Blue.
Light Rose,	Nile Green and Rose,	Light Green.
Blue,	Light Brown and Gold,	Gold.

Carpets and wall paper should be in keeping with each particular combination, with color of draperies predominating.

ULSTER COUNTY GAZETTE.

Published at KINGSTON (Ulster County) By SAMUEL FREER and SON.

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AMERICAN CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, December 10.

THE hour having arrived which the President appointed, Mr. Speaker attended by the members present proceeded to the President's house to present him their address in answer to his speech at the opening of the present session, and having returned, the President's reply thereto was read as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

THIS very respectful address from the representatives of the people of the United States at their first assembly after a fresh election, under the strong impression of the public opinion and national sense, at this interesting and singular crisis of our public affairs, has excited my sensibility and receives my sincere and grateful acknowledgements.

As long as we can maintain with harmony and affection, the honor of our country consistently with its peace externally and internally, while that is attainable or in war when that becomes necessary—assert its real independence and sovereignty, and support the constitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly sure under the smiles of Divine Providence, that we shall effectually promote and extend our national interests and happiness.

The applause of the Senate and House of Representatives so justly bestowed upon the volunteers and militia, for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has restored order and submission to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight from the Legislature, cannot fail to have an extensive and permanent effect, for the support of government upon all those ingenuous minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
Dec. 10, 1799.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

Mr. Josiah Parker and Mr. Robert Page, from Virginia, appeared on Monday, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. Speaker on Monday, laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a statement of his accounts for the year 1799. Ordered to lie on the table.

Messrs. Harper, Griswold, Otis, Gallatin, Powell, John Brown, Stone, Nott and Platt, were appointed a standing committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Harper, C. Goodrich, Bayard, Marshall and Sewall, were appointed a committee in pursuance of a resolution passed on Monday, relative to the revision of the judiciary system.

SENATE.

Thursday at 12 o'clock the Senate in a body waited on the President of the United States with the following address, in answer to his speech to both Houses.

TO THE

PRESIDENT of the United States.

ACCEPT Sir, the respectful acknowledgements of the Senate of the United States for your Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the present session.

While we devoutly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty God for the return of health to our cities, and for the general prosperity of our country, we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factious and designing men have excited open rebellion a second time in Pennsylvania, and thereby compelled the employment of a military force to aid the civil authority in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that your right[illegible] energy and well timed exertions [illegible] crushed so daring an opposition and prevented the spreading of such treasonable combinations. The promptitude and [illegible] displayed by the troops called to suppress this insurrection deserve our highest commendation and praise, and afford a pleasing proof of the spirit and alacrity with which our [illegible] citizens are ready to maintain [illegible] authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are sincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation entered into with Great Britain, we learn with regret, that the progress of adjustment has been interrupted by a difference of opinion among the commissioners. We hope, however, that the justice, the moderation, and the obvious interest of both parties will lead to satisfactory explanations; and that the business will then go forward to an amicable close of all the differences and demands between the two countries. We are fully persuaded that the Legislature of the United States will cheerfully enable you to realize your assurances of performing on our part all engagements with punctuality and the most scrupulous good faith.

When we reflect upon the late uncertainty of the result of the late mission to France, and upon the uncommon nature, extent, and aspect of the war now raging in Europe, which affects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed the condition of their colonies in our neighborhood, we are of opinion with you, that it would be neither wise or safe to relax our measures of defence, or to lessen any of our preparations to repel aggression.

Our enquiries and attention should be carefully directed to the various other important subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and from our experience of your past administration we anticipate with the highest confidence your strenuous co-operation in all measures which have a tendency to promote and extend our national interests and happiness.

To which the President made the following

REPLY.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I thank you for this address. I wish you all possible success and satisfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our national interests and happiness—and I assure you that in all our measures directed to those great objects you may at all times rely with the highest confidence on my cordial co-operation.

The praise of the Senate so judiciously conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops called to suppress the insurrection, as it falls from so high authority, must make a deep impression, both as a terror to the disobedient and an encouragement to such as do well.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
Dec. 10, 1799.

NEW-YORK, December, [illegible]

By the arrival of the Packet from Falmouth we are put in possession of London papers to the 29th of October inclusive, from which we make the following selection.

LONDON, Oct. [illegible]

WE learn from private letters that the accounts brought by the Inspector [illegible] was sent which we stated some days ago are so far founded that a partial engagement had taken place. Gen. Daendels, on the 10th attacked in person the right wing of the British forces under an advanced post near Winkel under the command of Prince William of Gloucester with at least 6000 men and 6 pieces of cannon and endeavored with every exertion to force his post. To resist the formidable attack his highness had only 1100 men chiefly consisting of the [illegible]th regiment and 2 pieces of cannon with which he forced the Dutch general to retreat with the loss of one French general and 300 men killed. At the moment of this victory we have to lament that his highness was, by a body of [illegible] Dutch troops rapidly advancing [illegible] was under the necessity of taking [illegible] [illegible] the troops remained [illegible] the day [illegible] in sight of the enemy without his attempting any farther attack. His highness escaped the [illegible] himself only one man killed and nine wounded. During the action [illegible] had he been fired on [illegible] but himself received no injury, although exposed to the greatest personal danger under a heavy fire, being frequently in the front of the line animating by his example the exertions of his troops, upon which on this and every other occasion where the British arms are brought into action, it is impossible to bestow too much praise.

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday last arrived this [illegible] [illegible] accounts of the events which have place in Switzerland to the latter end of Sept. except only those which relate to Marshal Suwarrow, of which we have no positive information. The Arch Duke, it appears, was rapidly advancing to repair the evils which had been occasioned by his absence. His force we know by journals bring the result of Massena's, with which he was at Schaffhausen on the 3d. The army of Conde consisting of [illegible] men was the same day at Stoach.

The force joined to the Bavarians and to the corps of [illegible], however, are it must be allowed, more than sufficient to secure that part of Germany from all danger. We [illegible] the conjectures which we have from the first instance asserted, respecting the probable consequences of the victory of Massena, this confirmed.

The Hamburgh mail which became due on Wednesday, had not arrived when this paper went to press.

English account of the battle of

ZURICH.

October 24.

From the London Gazette.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy or extracts, have been received from Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay and Lieutenant Colonel H. Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay to Lord Grenville, dated Head Quarters, Schaffhausen, September [illegible]

My Lord,

It is with [illegible] that I inform your Lordship, that an attack has been made on the Allied army, the result of which has been unfavorable to the former. The combined operations of the [illegible], of which your Lordship is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26th and 27th, and six battalions of the army commanded by General Hotze [illegible], were detached to Uznach on the 25th for the purpose of [illegible] the force stationed in that quarter. The enemy, [illegible] apprised of this circumstance, attacked the Russian army on the 25th, at a very early hour in the morning. A [illegible] attack of musketry was kept up on our front in the neighborhood of Wollishofen, [illegible] our right, which [illegible] from the neighborhood of Baden. The attack on our left was merely intended for the purpose of drawing the attention from the true point, and the enemy passed the Limmat in great force in the neighborhood of Weiningen, [illegible] Zurich, and then [illegible] they broke the line [illegible] cut off from the [illegible] battalions of [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] and at taking the [illegible] surrounded the [illegible] Zurich. A [illegible] [illegible] that had [illegible] and the troops [illegible] [illegible] left [illegible] [illegible] same time by one of their infantry and cavalry who with a very numerous train of artillery attacked with great vigor the troops in front of Zurich and prevented their detaching to the right the point on which the great efforts of the enemy were directed.

At a late hour in the forenoon some reinforcements arrived on this side of the Limmat, but the enemy were already masters of some of the principal heights which command the town, and notwithstanding the bravery displayed by the Russians in their repeated attacks, the superiority in point of force and position on the side of the French rendered it impossible for them to regain that which had been left. At sunset the French had made themselves masters of part of Zurich Berg and nearly surrounded the town. The attack on the position of General Hotze had terminated rather in favor of the Austrians, but Gen. Hotze was unfortunately killed at the commencement of the action, and Gen. Petrasch who succeeded to the command of the army having retired in consequence of the loss he had sustained, to avoid the attack which he expected the next morning, retreated in the night from Uznach. The situation of the Russian army was thus rendered still more critical, and it became absolutely necessary to abandon Zurich, and the position in that neighborhood without delay. On the 26th in the morning the retreat took place, and the whole arrived in the course of that night in the neighborhood of Eglisau and Rafzhausen without experiencing any loss of consequence during their march. We have to regret the loss of between two and three thousand killed, wounded and missing, and ten pieces of cannon have, with a part of the baggage, fallen into the hands of [illegible] of French cannon were taken by the Russians, but the want of horses, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the cause of their being also obliged to leave these. The army under the command of General Korsakof is at present posted with its right to Eglisau, and its left to the Lake of Constance. By a letter just arrived from Field Marshal Suwarrow, it appears that he has taken the Mount Saint Gothard, and is at present advancing towards Altdorf and Schweitz.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay to Lord Grenville, dated Head-Quarters, Schaffhausen, September 30.

Your Lordship has already, no [illegible] received accounts, through [illegible] of the calamities which have befallen us in this country, in which [illegible] have most probably been exaggerated to a great degree. Aware of this I would if possible have sent your Lordship an earlier account, but it was impossible for me to give a correct statement of the real state of things, which was much worse in appearance when the army first arrived here than at present.

Gen. Petrasch has retreated from the difficult position between Uznach and Lichtensteig, where it is supposed he has already passed the Rhine, and this part of Switzerland may be considered as evacuated for the present. It is the more unfortunate as the success of Field Marshal Suwarrow would have rendered the success of the projected operation, if we had fortunately been able to retain our position. At present the Field Marshal's situation will be rendered very critical, if timely notice has not been received by him of the retreat of the army. I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that from the reports I have received, there is reason to apprehend that the Swiss regiments of the [illegible] and Hevore have suffered considerably. I have as yet had no exact accounts, and I will defer therefore sending any report to your Lordship till another opportunity occurs, [illegible] their loss has been [illegible] by dispersion, in which [illegible] probably every day [illegible].

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clinton, to Lord Grenville, dated [illegible] Sept. [illegible]

Having [illegible] by lord Mul[illegible] Marshal Suwarrow's [illegible] in Switzerland, and [illegible] accounts of the [illegible] of his army, I have the honor to inform you, that it

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an Execution, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Lewis Gatherie, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, on Monday, the 10th day of January next, at the dwelling house of the said Gatherie, in the town of Shawangunk, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated December 7, 1799.
PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Ulster, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Edmund Turner, which I shall expose as the law directs, on Tuesday the 21st day of January next, at the house of said Turner, in the town of New Marlborough, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated December 7, 1799.
PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, for the co of Ulster, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of George Merrick, which I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, on Wednesday, the 22d day of January next, at the house of said Merrick, in the town of Colchester, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated December 11, 1799.
PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Ulster, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel Terwilleger, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, on Thursday the 23d day of January next, at the house of said Terwilleger, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated December 7, 1799
PETER TEN BROECK Sheriff

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Ulster, directed and delivered to me, I have levied [illegible] lands and tenements of Felton Smith, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, on Monday the 17th of January, at the house of said Smith, in the town of Marbletown, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated December 14, 1799.
PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff

BY virtue of an execution, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Ulster, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John Ames, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs on the second Tuesday of January next at 10 o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of said Ames, in the town of Catskill.—Dated Nov 30, 1799
PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff

BY virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the people of the State of New York, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Cornelius Benham, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs on Saturday, the 12th day of February, at the house of said Benham in the town of Windham, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated December 28 1799
PETER TEN BROECK Sheriff

BY virtue of several Executions, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Ulster, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Lodewyck Schoonmaker, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, on Monday the tenth day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of said Schoonmaker, in the town of Rochester Dated December 28th, 1799.
PETER TEN BROECK Sheriff

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Ulster, directed and delivered to me, I have levied and taken a lot of land, containing eighteen acres, more or less belonging to John Timlow, living in the town of Saverkill, his right and title in and to the same, I shall expose to sale as the law directs, on Thursday the 6th day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Kingston.
Dated December 28 1799
PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff

BY virtue of an Execution directed and delivered to me I have levied and taken the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Francis Porter, which I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, on Monday the 10th day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of said Porter in the town of Rochester
Dated December 28, 1799
PETER TEN BROECK Sheriff

☞The vendue of the goods and chattles, and tenements of John Pollock, is postponed to Tuesday the 10th day of January, at 10 o'clock A M Dated December 10th, 1799
PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff

For Sale.

A number of choice LOTS, lying in the Military Tract, containing from 50 to 550 acres each. Indisputable titles will be given

Also, one quarter Township, or 1000 acres, in the Connecticut purchase, at a moderate price Persons desirous of becoming purchasers, may know the particulars by applying to
LODEWYCK HOORNBEEK, jun.
Rochester, December 7 1799

John Tremper.

HAS commenced Business in the Mercantile line and has a general Assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries.

Which he will dispose of very cheap for CASH or Produce only.
☞CASH paid for Wheat & FUR
Kingston, December 14, 1799.

ABRAHAM I HASBROUCK

RETURNS his cordial Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their past favors, and respectfully informs them that he continues in the MERCANTILE [illegible] hand

A General Assortment of

Dry Goods
AND
Groceries,

Which he will dispose of upon the most reasonable terms for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Kingston Landing, Sept. 14, 1799.
N B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of WHEAT and FLAXSEED for which Cash will be given.

Samuel Freer.

HAS just received an assortment of GOODS adapted to the Season which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce only upon very moderate terms
☞ASHES taken in said store
December 21 1799

For Sale.

THAT valuable house and lot of Abraham Elmendorf, deceased. There is on said lot a good frame house and Barn also a Blacksmith's shop, and a number of bearing apple trees. Terms of payment will be made as easy as possible, and an indisputable title will be given to the same For further particulars enquire of Abraham Elmendorf, jun. opposite the Printing Office or Cornelius A Elmendorf, on the premises
Kingston June 1[illegible] 17[illegible]

Writing,

WRAPPING, and

BONNET PAPER

For Sale at the Printing Office.

[illegible] 12 17[illegible]

CASH [illegible] at the Printing Office for

Rags.

BY order of the Hon. Robert B[illegible], [illegible] of the Supreme Court [illegible] of the State of New York, Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Stephen Haughton, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have before the said judge at his Chambers in the city of Albany, on the fifteenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the Estate of the said Insolvent should not be made, and he be discharged agreeably to an act of the State of New York, entitled, "An Act for giving relief in case of Insolvency," passed the 21st day of March, 1799 Dated November 7, 1799
STEPHEN HAUGHTON.
John M Van Leen Petitioning Creditor.

BY order of the Hon. James Kent, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Benjamin Howland an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his dwelling-house in the city and county of Albany, on the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's Estate should not be made, and he be discharged agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled, "An Act for giving relief in case of Insolvency, passed the 21st March 1788.
BENJAMIN HOWLAND
Shubael Haskins one of the petitioning Creditors

For Sale

The one half of a

Saw Mill

With a convenient place for BUILDING, lying in the town of Rochester. By the Mill is an inexhaustible quantity of PINEWOOD And also A STOUT HEALTHY ACTIVE

Negro Wench.

Any person inclined to purchase, may know the particulars by applying to JOHN SCHOONMAKER Jun.
November 2[illegible], 1799.

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the Clothier's Business, an active, diligent BOY, from 14 to 18 years of age. Enquire of William Peters, at Marbletown.
December 7, 1799.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hasbrouck & Jansen is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ...All persons having any accounts standing open with said firm, are hereby requested to come and settle the same without delay, as the subscribers are anxious to have their accounts finally adjusted, in order to make a division of the property belonging to the said firm among themselves
ABRAHAM I HASBROUCK
HENRY JANSEN
Kingston Landing, Sept 14, 1799
N B All kinds of produce will be accepted of in payment

TO be sold at private sale, by the subscriber, the FARM whereon he now lives containing about 50 acres about five acres of the meadow and also an orchard of 120 bearing apple trees. The said farm is under good improvement.—There is on the premises a good frame house and a Dutch barn Any person wanting to purchase said farm may apply to the subscriber The terms of payment will be made easy
MATTHEW BLANSHAN jr
Bloomendal, Hurley Nov 28 1799

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That I shall not [illegible] under [illegible] myself responsible for the Receipt [illegible] Execution of any Writ or Process whatever unless delivered to me personally or lodged in my Office
PETER TEN BROECK Sheriff
[illegible]
Kingston June 20 17[illegible]

Lost.

A WATCH [illegible] W[illegible] last [illegible] The [illegible] find it will [illegible] reward [illegible]
November 16, 1799

Second Notice

OF my wife HANNAH is hereby given, forbidding all persons whatever, from harboring or keeping her, and from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting
MATYS VAN STEENBERGH
Saugerties, Kingston precinct Nov 18, 1799.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE

ON reasonable terms by the subscriber, that pleasant situated Farm, whereon he now lives, containing 107 acres of good Land, lying in the township of Rochester, about three miles west of the Church, and one mile from Jacob Hoornbeck's Mill. There is on the premises a good new frame house, with three convenient rooms and a stone cellar under the whole house Also a small barn and barrack together with an orchard of 30 young fruit trees, there are about 10 acres cleared, there are about 50 acres of low land lying along the Mumbacus hill, which can be converted into the best of Meadow or plow land about 4 acres of meadow cleared Said farm is well watered and timbered —For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title for the same
THOMAS WOOD
November 22, 1799

Notice.

TAKEN out of the store of Abraham I Hasbrouck, about a year since, an excellent GUN—marked B B—Any person giving information so that the subscriber may get it again, shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD and reasonable charges paid by
JOHN WIEST.
Kings-Esopus, November 2, 1799

TO be sold at private sale by the Subscriber, the farm whereon he now lives from 30 to 60 acres may be had, on the same is a good convenient dwelling house with two rooms and an entry, a new barn with a thriving young orchard and joins the post-road leading from Philadelphia to Albany [illegible] for a tavern or any public [illegible], and has a right in both the commons of Hurley and Marbletown. A reasonable time of payment will be given by the subscriber, living on the premises
PETER HELM, Jun
Rosendall, September 14, 1799

FOR SALE.

A neat elegant, well finished Pleasure

SLEIGH.

Apply to James Hasbrouck in Kingston
December 21, 1799

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber a red HEIFER 2 years old, has a small star in her forehead, is white under her belly, and a little white on her tail, has a piece cut off her left ear.—Also gone, a young brindle HEIFER, with a white forehead, three years old, a piece cut straight off the left ear.—Whoever gives information to the subscriber so that he can get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded
BENJAMIN DEMYER.
Kingston December 14th, 1799.

TO BE SOLD

A FARM lying at little Shandaken in the town of Woodstock, holden to lease forever, at £ 3 [illegible] Containing according to the lease, 150 acres About 20 acres cleared, with a new blockhouse of two rooms on the same —For further particulars, and an indisputable title, apply to
HENDRICK POST.
Likewise the PLACE whereon the subscriber now lives, containing 82 acres of land On the above is a good frame house with a cellar under the same, and a young orchard, with a good well of water
J H P
Kingston, Dec 21, 179[illegible]

Strayed.

A RED BULL

[illegible] the [illegible] P. R Any person having taken up the said bull will be thanked, by giving information thereof to the Printer.
Kingston, Dec 14, 1799.

[illegible] Field Marshal [illegible] by the [illegible] of his [illegible] the [illegible] alarm for the [illegible] of Tortona [illegible] the assemblage [illegible] ordered to be made at [illegible] being [illegible] of carriages [illegible] Farther [illegible] to the [illegible] halt for one day.

Extract of a letter from Manheim, dated Sept. 30.

Two thousand four hundred men [illegible] part of the electoral [illegible] are to march [illegible] the first of next month [illegible] to join the army [illegible] Archduke Charles. The plan for forming [illegible] throughout the [illegible] is framed for [illegible] men, and is to be commanded [illegible] by major general [illegible] military character.

LONDON, October 20.

The Hamburgh Mail [illegible] arrived on Friday, and brings the particulars [illegible] details of the [illegible] in Switzerland, by which it appears that the French telegraph [illegible] accounts of those [illegible] 19,[illegible] men, having left [illegible] more than 3,000. The allies have [illegible] French near Schaffhausen [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] that [illegible] Melas [illegible] the [illegible] the loss of 1000 killed and [illegible] taken prisoners, the Austrians [illegible] killed, [illegible] wounded and missing. On the same day the French [illegible] under Gen. Thampoult in an unsuccessful attack upon a division of Austrian cavalry [illegible]

It is stated [illegible] that [illegible] taken [illegible] by storm and march to join Gen. Crenach, who was advancing with a strong army from Tuscany against [illegible]. On the 15th Sept. Gen. [illegible] was [illegible] miles from Genoa [illegible] the French. It is said [illegible] their artillery from [illegible]

LATEST FOREIGN

[illegible] by the [illegible] Charlotte, from [illegible]

Letter from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles.

Head Quarters [illegible]

[illegible] 7

"The unfortunate [illegible] Switzerland being [illegible] known [illegible] present [illegible] of them and [illegible] taken [illegible]

"On the 25th ult. the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] The former [illegible] the right [illegible] and the [illegible] the Lieut [illegible] Field Marshal Prince Suwarrow [illegible] and General [illegible]

"On the 26th, Field [illegible] defeated the enemy [illegible] prisoners [illegible] with the whole of [illegible] other officers and [illegible] the 28th he [illegible] but not [illegible] communication [illegible] the left, he saw him [illegible] necessity to withdraw [illegible] country on the 30th.

"Field Marshal Suwarrow [illegible] General [illegible] arrived at [illegible] but not [illegible] Marshal Suwarrow [illegible]

Field Marshal [illegible] [illegible] taken [illegible] and [illegible] Russia [illegible] [illegible] Mutten and [illegible]

(Continued [illegible])

[illegible] half parcels in 2[illegible] parts and the other in four days [illegible] contributions of [illegible] upon the [illegible] The [illegible] canton of Zurich are required to [illegible] all the money [illegible] and effects which they [illegible] have [illegible] to the Austrians [illegible]

Oct. [illegible]. Buonaparte and Berthier arrived in France at the very moment when the truth of their triumphs at Paris, they [illegible] at Frejus. It appears that he was afraid of being taken by the [illegible] had he attempted to land at Toulon, and in consequence preferred landing at Frejus. The frigate [illegible] which he came was reported by [illegible] other vessels.

On receiving the [illegible] Buonaparte [illegible] accompanied him [illegible] the land of [illegible]

Buonaparte and Berthier have arrived [illegible] from the banks of the Nile. They [illegible] accompanied by generals [illegible] Murat, Andreossi, [illegible] Monge and Berthollet [illegible] have left the army of Egypt in [illegible] satisfactory state [illegible] Paris.

STRASBURGH, Oct. 9

Official [illegible] of the Gen. Staff of [illegible] Army.

The army of the Rhine has retaken Manheim and Frankfort. The enemy have left [illegible] Ten thousand peasants who [illegible] in a mass have thrown down their arms. Among the prisoners is [illegible] whole company of [illegible] We are [illegible] more are in possession of the whole line of Mentz, Manheim and Frankfort.

LONDON, October 21

Evacuation of Holland

No further [illegible] from the Duke of York have been received since our last, but as C[illegible] Browning reached the Helder on Saturday last, with the third [illegible] of government, it is probable [illegible] great part of our troops have [illegible] embarked [illegible]

[illegible] The Dutch loyalists are already arrived. Six hundred of them were brought over in Alkmaar man of war which arrived at Deal on Tuesday, where three other ships, full of people of the same description, were hourly expected, having sailed from the Texel immediately after the Alkmaar. The convention, by which the whole Russian army is to evacuate Holland was signed on the 18th instant, and is to continue in force for six weeks from that date—a circumstance which has given rise to a supposition that the treaty embraces more objects than have yet been publicly stated. If it be in relation merely to the evacuation of the country by our troops, and a general exchange of prisoners, the business might be done in as many days as are allowed weeks to accomplish it. The probability therefore is, that there are involved in the armistice some subjects the nature of which may require a considerable time to adjust; but upon this topic we shall for the present decline any speculation, under the hope that a day or two will put us in possession of the fact.

All that is at present known for certain is, that we have agreed to evacuate Holland without injuring either the [illegible] of new Dien works; that all the enemy's guns are to be [illegible] the Helder is to be left [illegible] in which we found it [illegible] [illegible] 10,000 of the French prisoners now in England [illegible] [illegible] the humiliated situation in which the event of the expedition has unfortunately placed us, we shall [illegible] little cause to regret the [illegible] [illegible] of humanity and [illegible] of [illegible] brave countrymen, by negociation from the [illegible] which otherwise seemed to await them must be considered [illegible] paramount to every other feeling, whether of [illegible] or of national [illegible]

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 1[illegible]

Mr. Goode from Virginia [illegible] and took his [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] has been rendered but to [illegible] Washington is [illegible] the stage, and the [illegible] of America, the man on whom in times of danger every eye was turned and all hopes were placed, lives now only in his great actions and in the hearts of an affectionate and afflicted people.

If, Sir, it had not been usual openly to testify respect for the memory of those whom heaven had selected as its instruments for dispensing good to man, yet such has been the uncommon worth, and such the extraordinary incidents which have marked the life of him whose loss we all deplore, that the whole American nation impelled by the same feelings, would call with one voice for a public manifestation of that sorrow which is so deep and so universal.

More than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was possible, has he contributed to found this our wide spreading empire, and to give to the western world its independence and its freedom. Having effected the great object for which he was placed at the head of our armies, we have seen him convert the sword into the plough share and voluntarily sink the soldier in the citizen.

When the debility of our federal system had become manifest and the bonds which connected the parts of this vast continent were dissolving, we have seen him the chief of those Patriots who formed for us a constitution, which by preserving the union will, I trust, substantiate and perpetuate those blessings our revolution had promised to bestow.

In obedience to the general voice of his country, calling on him to preside over a great people, we have [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] the interests of the [illegible] [illegible] which will [illegible] our peace, our honor, and our independence. Having been twice unanimously chosen the Chief Magistrate of a free people, we see him at a time when his re-election with the universal suffrage could not have been doubted affording the world a rare instance of moderation, by withdrawing from his high station to the [illegible] walks of private life.

However, public confidence may change and the public affections fluctuate with respect to others, with respect to him they have, in war and in peace, in public and in private life, been as steady as his own firmness, and as constant as his own exalted virtues.

Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay the last tribute of respect and affection to our departed friend. Let the grand council of the nation display those sentiments which the nation feels.

For this purpose, I hold in my hand some resolutions which I will take the liberty to offer to the house.

"Resolved, That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event.

"Resolved, That the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black, and that the members and Officers of the House wear black during the session.

"Resolved, That a committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country."

Resolved, That this House when [illegible] adjourn, do adjourn to Monday.

The resolutions were [illegible] [illegible]

General Marshall [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] Marshall [illegible] Smith [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] of the House [illegible] the melancholy [illegible] and afflicting event [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the most mournful [illegible] which this country [illegible] [illegible] sympathize with you with the nation and with good men throughout the world, in this irreparable loss sustained by us all. JOHN ADAMS.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to consider a suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his country, and that they had appointed seven members to join a committee for that purpose.

[illegible] till Monday.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

THE Senate of the United States respectfully take leave, Sir, to express to you their deep regret for the loss their country has sustained in the death of General George Washington. This event, so distressing to all our citizens, must be peculiarly heavy to you, who have long been associated with him in deeds of patriotism. Permit us, Sir, to mingle our tears with yours on this occasion it is manly to weep. To lose such a man at such a crisis is no common calamity to the world. Our country mourns her Father. The Almighty disposer of human events has taken from us our greatest Benefactor and [illegible] [illegible] reverence to him who [illegible] darkness his pavilion."

With patriotic pride, we review the life of our Washington and compare him with those of other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. [illegible] and modern names are [illegible] before him. Greatness and [illegible] have too often been [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] of their [illegible] and darkened the [illegible] [illegible] story. His [illegible] closed [illegible] [illegible] revealed on to the end of his journey, and carried with him an increasing weight of honor [illegible] safely, where misfortune cannot [illegible] where malice cannot [illegible] favoured of Heaven [illegible] [illegible] darkness of the grave [illegible] his brightness. [illegible] Thanks to God! his glory is consummated. Washington yet lives on earth in his spotless example [illegible] spirit is in Heaven.

Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic General, the patriotic Statesman, and the virtuous sage; let them teach their children never to forget that the fruits of his labors and his example are their inheritance.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I receive with the most respectful and affectionate sentiments, in this impressive address the obliging expressions of your regret for the loss our country has sustained in the death of her most esteemed, beloved and admired Citizen.

In the multitude of my thoughts and recollections on this melancholy event, you will permit me only to say that I have seen him in the days of adversity, in some of the scenes of his deepest distress and most trying perplexities. I have also attended him in his highest elevation and most prosperous felicity, with uniform admiration of his wisdom, moderation and constancy.

Among all our original associates in the memorable League of the Continent in 1774, which first expressed the sovereign will of a free Nation in America, he was the only one remaining in the General Government. Although, with a constitution more enfeebled than his at an age when he thought it necessary to prepare for retirement, I feel myself alone, bereaved of my last brother, yet I derive a strong consolation from the unanimous disposition which appears in all ages and classes to mingle their sorrows with mine on this common calamity to the world.

[illegible] WASHINGTON [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] which made him [illegible] citizen, a hero, to splendid to mili[illegible] ary. Misfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory only with those superficial minds, who believing that [illegible] are wanted [illegible] and deserves to enjoy it. Malice could never blast his honor and Envy made him a singular exception to her universal rule. For himself he had lived enough, to life and to glory. For his fellow citizens, if their prayers could have been answered he would have been immortal. For me his departure is at a most unfortunate moment. Trusting however, to the wise and righteous dominions of Providence over passions of men, and the results of their councils and actions, as well as over their Lives, nothing remains for me but Humble Resignation.

His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to Magistrates, Citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our History shall be read. If a Trajan found a Pliny, a Marcus Aurelius can never want Biographers, Eulogists or Historians.

JOHN ADAMS

United States [illegible]
[illegible] 1799.

WASHINGTON ENTOMBED

George Town, Dec 20

On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON the Great—the Father of His Country and the Friend of man, was consigned to the tomb with solemn honors and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled from many miles round at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves—the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion but, alas the august inhabitant was now no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed but ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus to mortal eyes, fallen! Yes! fallen! fallen!

In the [illegible] of the Hero was [illegible] in all his [illegible] now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive farewell view.

On the ornament at the head of the coffin was inscribed Surge Ad Judicium, about the middle of the coffin [illegible] and on the silver plate

GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON
Departed this life, on the 14th December, 1799, Æt. 68

Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was moved—a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed and moved on in the following order

Cavalry,
Infantry — With arms reversed
Guard
Music
Clergy

The General's horse, with his saddle, holsters, and pistols

Cols. [illegible] Gilpin, Ramsay, Payne	Pall Bearers	CORPSE	Pall Bearers	Cols. Gilpin, Marsteller, Little

Mourners
Masonic Brethren
Citizens

When the Procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn on the bank of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed their lines—the Clergy, the Masonic Brothers, and the Citizens, descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the Church was performed. The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry—the cavalry and 11 pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States and to the departed Hero.

[illegible] the name of WASHINGTON—the American President and General will triumph over Death! The unclouded brightness of his Glory [illegible]

KINGSTON, January 4, 1800.

The limits of our paper are too narrow this week for the great variety of foreign news received by the last mails.—We shall however lay before our readers short but comprehensive Summary.

French official accounts under the Berne head of October 8, state that on the 4th, the Austro-Russians were defeated with the loss of several thousand killed, wounded and taken.

On the 5th the Austro Russians were defeated at Glaris, with the loss of 1200 prisoners, besides a great number of killed—at this place there were 1000 Russians wounded and 600 at Mutten.

The French Army of the Rhine, about the 8th of October, defeated the Austrians with the loss of 300 killed and wounded.—Their loss, 1000.

Two Spanish frigates, bound from the Havana, having on board upwards of three millions and a half of dollars, besides Merchandize, were taken on the 16th of October, by four British Frigates, and safely carried into Plymouth.

The British frigate Lutine, of 32 guns, was lost on the 9th of October on the banks of the outer Fly Island passage, she had on board near half a million, 200,000 was insured, and was bound for the Texel. She was to have proceeded to Hamburgh, to stem the commercial failures in that city.—The crew perished except two.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands or have any accounts unsettled with the estate of Johannes Jansen, of Kingston, deceased, are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay with the subscriber to prevent any further trouble, as he [illegible] is possible. All those that will not comply with this last request must expect trouble without any further notice.

JOHANNIS I JANSEN, Executor
January 1, 1800

NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber, A young Heifer, about one year old last spring, mark'd with a piece cut off the right ear, a star in her fore-head and white under the belly. The owner by paying charges is desired to take her away

SETH MOSIER
Kingston, January 1, 1800.

BY order of the Hon John Lansing jun. Esq Chief Justice of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Jacob Van Voorhis of Catskill in the county of Ulster, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the same Chief Justice, at his chambers in the city of Albany, on the first day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day why an assignment of the said Insolvent's Estate should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors and the said Insolvent discharged agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the state of New York, passed the 21st day of March, 1788, entitled an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency. Dated 30th day of November, 1799.

JACOB VAN VOORHIS Insolvent
Thomas Maule, James Snider, Abraham Brinkerhoff petitioning creditors.

BY virtue of several executions directed and delivered to me, I have seized and taken the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jonathan Freligh, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, on Monday the [illegible] day of February, at one o'clock in the afternoon at the house of the said Freligh in the town of New Paltz. Dated January 1, 1800.

PETER TEN BROECK, Sheriff

A Quantity of Seasoned

PEAS,

For Sale [illegible] in exchange for WHEAT

JOHN TREMPER
December 28, 1799.

ON THE DEATH OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON

(BY A YOUNG LADY)

WHAT means that solemn dirge that strikes my ear?
What mean those mournful sounds—why flows the tear?
Why toll the bells the awful knell of fate?
Ah! why those sighs that do my fancy sate!

Where'er I turn, the general gloom appears,
Those mourning badges fill my soul with fears
Hark!—Yonder rueful noise!—'tis done! 'tis done!
The silent tomb invades our WASHINGTON!

Must virtues so exalted, yield their breath?
Must bright perfection find relief in death?
Must mortal greatness fall?—a glorious name?
What then is riches, honour and true fame?

The august chief, the father and the friend,
The generous patriot—Let the muse commend
Columbia's glory, and Mount Vernon's pride
There lies enshrin'd with numbers at his side!

There let the high respondent from the breast
Heave in rich numbers—let the glowing zest
Of tears refulgent beam with grateful love
And sable mourning our affliction prove

Weep!—kindred mortals—weep!—no more you'll find,
A man so just, so pure, so firm in mind.
Rejoicing Angels, hail the heavenly sage!
Celestial Spirits greet the wonder of the Age!

WHEREAS Jacobus Elmendorf of the town of Marbletown in the county of Ulster, and State of New York, by Indenture, made the thirty first day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety six to secure the payment of twenty nine pounds four shilling and four pence on the thirty first day of August, then next with lawful interest from the date of the said Indenture according to the tenor and true intent and meaning of the condition of his certain writing Obligatory, bearing even date therewith, did mortgage to Geritje Van Keuren Administratrix, and Gerrit Van Keuren, Administrator of Abraham Van Keuren, deceased—ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate [illegible] county of Ulster, and State of New York, called and known by the name of Patent applebush or Green Swamp. Beginning at the south corner of the patent land formerly belonging to Hendrick Krum, on the edge of said swamp, at a ditch from thence running south, as the compass pointed in the year 1772, thirty one degrees, west, seven chains and fifty links, thence south thirty six degrees west eight chains and forty links, thence north forty-nine degrees, west nine chains and sixty links, thence north twenty three degrees, east fifteen chains and fifty links to the bounds of the said Hendrick Krum thence along said bounds to the first station, containing eight acres and two quarters, being bounded north east by the patent belonging or formerly belonging to Hendrick Krum deceased, and the Commons of Marbletown—And whereas default has been made in the payment of the said money, NOW THEREFORE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the court house in Kingston, in the county of Ulster, on the first Monday in July next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day—Pursuant to a power in said mortgage contained [illegible] 4th day of January, 1800.

G. Van Keuren, *Administratrix*
G. Van Keuren, *Administrator*

AT a Court held at the Surrogate Office in the County of Ulster, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine

PRESENT,

Joseph Gasherie Surrogate of the said County of Ulster.

WHEREAS John Crawford, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Crawford, late of the County of Ulster, [illegible] deceased, hath by his petition, presented to the said Surrogate, set forth that the said Alexander Crawford was at the time of his death, seized of Real Estate within this State, that the petitioner hath made a just and true account of the personal Estate and Debts of the said Alexander Crawford as far as he has been able to discover the same and that it clearly appears that the personal Estate of the said Alexander Crawford is insufficient to pay his Debts, and therefore requested the aid of the said Surrogate in the premises according to the directions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against Heirs, Devisees Executors, Administrators, and for proving wills respecting real Estates"——The said petitioner hath delivered to the said Surrogate the account in said petition mentioned, thereupon it is ordered by the said Surrogate that all persons interested in the Estate of the said Alexander Crawford, do appear before the said Surrogate, at the Surrogate's Office in Kingston, in the county of Ulster, on the seventeenth day of February next, to shew cause if any they have why so much of the real estate, whereof the said Alexander Crawford died seized, should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts

JOSEPH GASHERIE

Luther Andres

& Co have this day

been opening Goods both fresh & gay

HE has receiv'd near every kind
That you in any Store can find,
And as I purchase by the Bale
I am determined to retail,
For READY PAY a little lower
Than ever have been had before

I with my brethren mean to live,
But as for Credit shall not give.

I would not live to rouse your passions
For credit here is out of fashion.
My friends and buyers one and all,
It will pay you well to give a call.
You always may find me by my sign
A few rods from the house divine

THE following articles will be received in payment. Wheat, Rye Buck-wheat, Oats, Corn, Butter, Flax, Ashes, and Raw Hides. These articles will be taken in at the Esopus prices. CASH will not be refused

Warsink, Dec 21 1799

POST OFFICE

A list of Letters remaining in the Office, January first, 1800

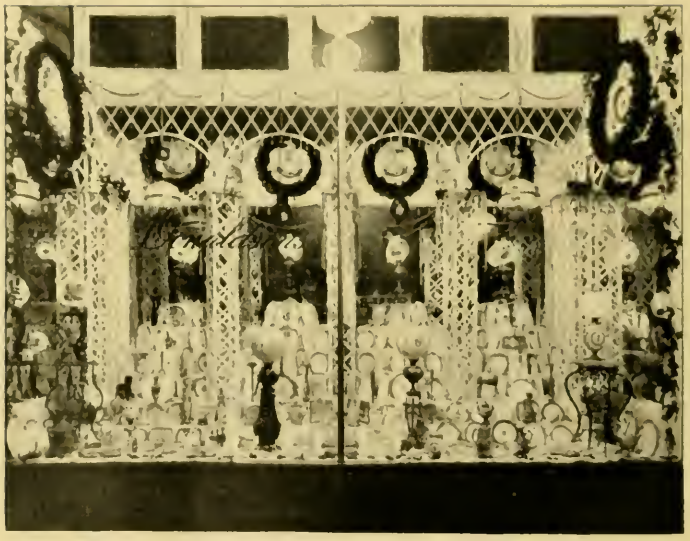
GEORGE D'Zeng, Peter Overbagh John Stewart, Cornelius Tappen John Tappen, George Eddy, Cornelius Thorp, Kingston. John C De Witt, Richard Jackson, 2, John Criswell, John O'Neal, Harley Moses Cantine, junior, Dietr Jacob I De Lamyter, Samuel Frame, Alexander Orr, Levi De Witt, Charles De Witt John Cushingham, Maria Hasbrouck Charles C Brodhead, Marbletown Jonathan Terwillegar Plattekill Ralph Hasbrouck, Springtown George Wirtz Abel Jackson, John I Lefever New Paltz. Edward Hallock [illegible], Marlborough Alexander McKay, Shawangunck Dinah smith Rosendal James Leonard, Abel Downs Ezekiel Sampson, Colchester, John Grant, Alexander Grant, Andrew Beers, Stamford, Samuel Preston Stockport, John Buly, Shocon, Peter Wyokoop, Camp Jacob James, Nasersink, Oakley Land Wood, Ulster county.

J I ELMENDORF

WINDOW TRIMMING.

The art of window trimming is not, as paople imagine, an easy one to learn, and, as this is a very important feature to the merchants and dealers, it pays them wonderfully to have in their employ a window draper with artistic taste to do nothing but arrange attractive windows for the benefit of the people passing the store.

The store window, if attractive, leads to sales, being a good advertisement as well, and for that reason, it is needless to say that great pains should be taken to impress upon the minds of the passers-by the fact that you have the right goods to sell.



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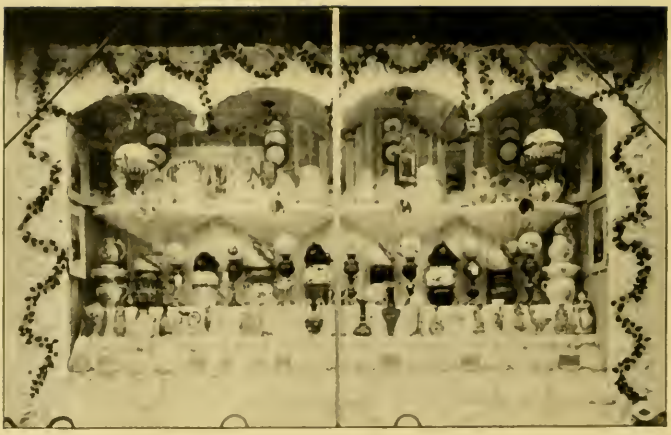
Donaldson's Glass Block

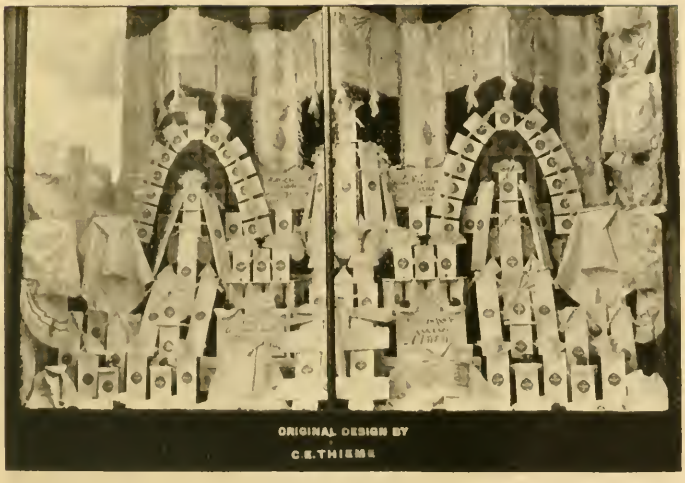


SPRING 1897.

B-B

CROWN PERFUMES

B-B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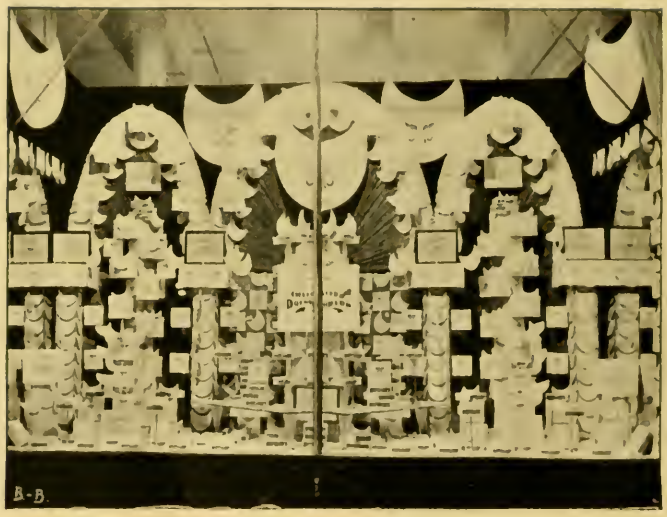
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RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY PARSONS,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. Parsons is very well known in the Twin Cities and vicinity as a practical, up-to-data contractor and builder, having planned and built hundreds of the most beautiful homes in the northwest.

Half-tone engravings of the interior of this residence can be seen on pages 25 and 43.

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433 Guaranty Loan Building,

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DECORATING FOR ALL OCCASION, DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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